

RELEASE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS IS ORDERED BY CARRANCISTA GENERAL

ARMORED TRUCKS MAKE AMERICANS INDEPENDENT OF MEXICAN TRAINS

Carrancistas' Movements Designed to Hold Chihuahua Railroads Rendered of Small Strategic Importance.

FLEET OF 27 REACHES EL PASO IN ONE DAY

Many More Expected Today; Spanish-Americans Purchase a Few War Vehicles on Their Account.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., June 28.—Coinciding with reports that Carrancista forces have been concentrated with a view to holding the railroads of Chihuahua in the event of hostilities with the United States, American military authorities here today were taking steps that would render them practically independent of railroads for the transportation of troops and supplies.

A train of twenty-seven armored trucks, with fuel tank cars and repair trucks, arrived today and was assigned to the local brigade while at the office of the depot quartermaster. It is announced that two additional truck trains are expected to arrive from eastern factories tomorrow. Steps have been taken also looking toward the commandeering of such trucks as are available in El Paso should occasion warrant.

Empty Trucks Ready.
Reports to military authorities on the border indicate that General Pershing is retaining at each of his chain of field bases a number of empty trucks for the rapid transportation, if necessary, of troops and supplies across country. Only a few of the trucks of the twelve trains in operation with the expeditionary forces are being used to transport supplies. From Columbus huge quantities of supplies and equipment have been concentrated at Dublin, El Valle, and other American bases.

Many of the trucks in use here and in the field are equipped with a removable disc by means of which they can be used as locomotives on railroads and in the event of a break in the line, can be detached over the highways.

Trucks vs. Trains.
Military authorities here tonight pointed out that in the event of hostilities, General Pershing's preparations to hold the railroads would avail him little as the efficacy of the motor truck in the Mexican territory has been demonstrated by General Pershing's forces again and again.

For the second time within week, Juarez, the Mexican town across the Rio Grande was practically evacuated by Carrancista troops, only General Francisco Gonzales, commander, and a small body guard remaining in the city. It was asserted that about 1,000 men, including the command of General Jose Flores, left Juarez in the last twenty-four hours for Villa Ahumada, from which place they are to be distributed to the various Carrancista concentration camps.

Peons As Sentries.
Citizens, many of them in new American clothing, indicating that they had crossed the border at Carrancista's recent call, mounted guard at the commandancia, the customs house

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Initiated upon its amendment to the house army drafting resolution and directed further conference.
Senator Stone introduced resolution asking president for information regarding a commercial treaty being negotiated by the executive ally.
Resumed debate on postoffice appropriation bill.
Passed bill providing extension of current appropriations through July.
Adjourned 6:10 p. m. until 10:30 a. m. Thursday.

HOUSE.
Considered urgent deficiency appropriation bill and bill providing for extension of current appropriations through July.
Passed resolution continuing current fiscal year appropriations through July.
Rivers and harbors and sundry civil appropriation bills as amended by the senate, sent to conference.
Adopted conference report on national guard guard resolution which eliminates \$1,000,000 of appropriations for dependent families of guardsmen.
Speaker Clark announced he would suspend rules Monday for passage of measure appropriating \$1,000,000 for guardsmen's families introduced by Chairman Hay of military committee.
Adjourned at 5:43 p. m. to noon Thursday.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, June 28.—New Mexico: Thursday and Friday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 92 degrees; minimum temperature, 61 degrees; range, 41 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 88 degrees; southwest winds; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
\$47,522.75.

and the international bridges. Also doing sentry duty were numbers of peons, fresh from the ranches, their flapping sombreros and sandaled feet being in striking contrast to the dapper clothing of their comrades in arms.

Andres Garcia, Mexican consul to El Paso, tonight issued a statement in which he explained that his reason for remaining in Juarez during the crisis was to remove every possible chance of friction. He admitted also, that he felt safer in the Mexican town.

Consul Is Cautious.
"General Bell," he said, "has offered to put a guard about my house in El Paso and I have full confidence in the American authorities. But since I was routed out of bed and insulted in my own house not long ago by a squad of police at one o'clock in the morning, I have feared that my presence in El Paso may start trouble. Every effort of mine is bent on removing cause of friction at this point, with a view to easing negotiations between the first chief and the white house."

Mexicans Not Menacing.
Reports from the field indicate that small columns of Carrancistas are appearing to the south of General Pershing's line, occupying communities evacuated by the Americans. However, in Mexican circles it is explained that some of these troops are recruiting detachments. American reports indicate that at no point are they sufficiently close to General Pershing's lines to cause alarm.

GENERAL GOMEZ IS BURIED AT BIRTHPLACE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Mexico City, June 28.—The body of Gen. Felix Gomez, who was in command of the Mexicans in the battle with the American troops near Carrizal, was received with honors at Saltillo, a public manifestation of regret being held. Interment was at Gomez Farias, his birthplace.

El Centro, Mexican, a self-styled "Americanist" International Association, held anniversary of the constitution of the Pan-American congress convened by Simon Bolivar in June, 1826. A certain importance is attached to this celebration in view of the present American-Mexican crisis.

Gen. Marcelo Caraveo has arrived at Chihuahua from the United States. Notwithstanding that he is antipathetic to the present government, he has availed himself of the law of amnesty recently proclaimed by Carranza and has offered his services to the country.

Railroad traffic between Mexico City and Torreon, it is stated, will be re-established at an early date.

IOWA BANKER DIES BY HIS OWN HAND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Clarinda, Ia., June 28.—H. B. Spry, vice president of the Clarinda Trust and Savings bank, shot and killed himself late today. His body was found tonight three miles from here in a secluded spot to which he had driven in an automobile.

The state bank examiner tonight arrested Guy Brent, a bookkeeper in the bank and placed him in jail. The state official said a charge of embezzlement would be made against Brent, who, it is said, has credited himself with \$4,000 of the bank's funds without authority of the officials. The solvency of the bank, the official says, was not involved.

Mr. Spry, according to his friends, worried over the alleged defection of young Brent, who was his personal friend as well as employee.

VIOLENCE OCCURS IN DOCK STRIKE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
San Francisco, June 28.—Violence marked the progress today of the general Pacific coast strike of longshoremen. In Seattle a union picket was stabbed and shots were fired in clashes between strikebreakers and strike sympathizers. In San Francisco the efforts of striking stevedores to prevent strikebreakers from working resulted in a near riot. The strikers were driven away from a dock at the point of rifles and followed a truck driven by Webster Welbanks, president of a local produce firm, in place of a union teamster. Trucks were thrown and guns flashed before the police arrived.

ITALIANS STILL MARCH ONWARD; JOFFRE VICTOR AROUND VERDUN

Austrians Retreat Before Peninsular Invaders; French Recapture Much Ground; British Are Active.

GERMANS' COUNTER OFFENSIVE PROCEEDS

Russians Suffer Temporary Check on Eastern Front; Socialist Leader Is Sentenced in Berlin.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Gains of additional ground by the Italians from the Austrians, by the French from the Germans northeast of Verdun and by the Germans from the Russians in Volhynia are chronicled in the latest official communications issued by the Italian, French and Austrian war offices. In addition, it is stated that the Austrians are still holding back the wing of the Russian army which is endeavoring to drive past Kutzy, Bukovina, with Kolomea as its objective.

In the Twentynine region, Italians continue to force back the Austrians along almost the entire front, having made progress at various points in the region between the Adige and Brenta rivers, in the Lagarina and Arsa valleys between Posina and Asolo rivers, and along the upper But river. Northeast of Verdun, the Germans carried out a heavy bombardment against the Avoncourt and Chatoucourt sectors, but were prevented from launching an infantry attack from the east of hill 304 by the effectiveness of the French artillery fire. Northeast of Verdun the French have recaptured more ground from the Germans north of hill 321 and around the Thiaumont work. In Champagne the Germans occupy French positions near Tahure but later were driven out.

British Begin Bombardments

On the British front the expected big offensive by King George's men apparently has not yet been begun but they are carrying out at various points successful raids on German positions and bombarding heavily from the region of La Bassée canal to the south of the Somme. In the latter region small British attacks were put down by the Germans according to Berlin. Continuing their counter offensive against the Russians in Volhynia, the Germans have captured the village of Lanewka to the west of Sokul and also have taken positions to the south of the village. Vienna reports that further Russian attacks near Kutzy in Bukovina have been repulsed by the Austrian forces. Between the Vardar river and Lake Doiran on the Greek-Serbian border artillery duels are taking place.

Liebknecht Convicted

In Berlin Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, was sentenced to 10 months' penal servitude and dismissed from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to the authorities.

The court decided that Dr. Liebknecht was guided by political fanaticism and not by patriotic feeling and therefore, imposed the lowest penalty on him. Dr. Liebknecht is entitled to appeal from the sentence. The charge against Dr. Liebknecht was attempted treason during war time and resistance of the authorities.

The trial was held behind closed doors. It was ordered also that newspapers should print no reports of the trial except the verdict, which would be made public.

SUBMARINE STOPS SPANISH STEAMER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Madrid, June 28.—The owners of the Spanish steamer Comercio, which recently arrived at Alicante from Ceuta, reported to the foreign office today that the steamer had been stopped at sea by a submarine flying the Austrian colors.

SWITZERLAND IS SENT ULTIMATUM

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Paris, June 28.—A Zurich dispatch to the Matin says that Germany's demand on Switzerland for the exchange of commodities is in the form of an ultimatum, which expires at 6 o'clock Thursday night.

Mrs. Morey Goes to Meet Husband.
Austin, Tex., June 28.—Mrs. Lewis Morey, wife of Captain Morey, who was wounded in the Carrizal fight, left San Antonio today for El Paso. She said she hoped to bring her husband to Austin to recuperate.

HOSTILITIES ARE PREVENTED FOR TIME BEING BY CARRANZA'S ACT

Primer Jefe's Compliance With One of Wilson's Demands Regarded in Capital as Favorable Sign.

WAR PREPARATIONS STILL IN PROGRESS

General Funston to Continue Disposition of Forces as Though He Expected Immediate Attack.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, June 28.—An immediate break between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico has been averted by compliance with the American demand for release of the twenty-three troops captured in the fight at Carrizal.

Whether a state of war has been prevented or merely postponed no one here would attempt to say tonight. Official information as to the attitude of General Carranza was lacking. Until his response to Secretary Lansing's note, dispatched Sunday, making two peremptory and distinct demands, is received there will be no decision on whether President Wilson shall lay the crisis before congress.

Brings Relief to Officials

News of the release of the prisoners, received early tonight in press dispatches, brought undisguised relief to high officials. It was accepted as correct, although no announcement had come through official sources. Moreover, it was assumed that Carranza, impressed with the urgency of the situation, had ordered the captured cavalrymen started for the border without waiting for his announcement of the action to reach Washington.

While it generally is conceded that this move lessens tension and makes the crisis less imminent, no one conversant with the grave problem is losing sight of the fact that the all-important question of Carranza's attitude toward the American expedition across the border to protect the territory and citizens of the United States from bandit outrages remains unsettled. If the de facto government stands upon the orders to General Trevino to attack Pershing's men when they move otherwise than toward the border, the situation actually is just what it was before, except that there now is a possibility of diplomatic negotiation that did not exist while the Americans were held prisoner in Chihuahua.

War Preparations Continue

The preparations of the United States for war will go steadily forward. There will be no interruption of the rush of national guardsmen to the border and General Funston will continue disposition of the forces under his command as though he expected an immediate attack from the Mexicans.

The fact that Carranza has complied with one of the demands is accepted by the more optimistic officials here as an indication that he is striving to prevent a break. Even though he again should attempt to place all blame for the Carrizal fight upon the American officers and insist upon his right forcibly to oppose any except northward movements of American troops, it is thought that possibly he will state his position in such a manner as to make no further discussion necessary.

To Resist Interference

During any negotiation, however, the United States will insist upon freedom of movement of troops in Mexico, and any attempt to interfere with them will be met by such force as is necessary. This will apply, too, to any period of delay occasioned by attempting to arrange mediation or arbitration.

The possibility of Latin-American offers of mediation in the crisis again was widely discussed tonight. Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, will make a second call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow to discuss the subject. He will endeavor to ascertain for the benefit of himself and his colleagues whether tender of good offices by the South and Central American republics would be entertained at this time. The minister said after his first conference with Secretary Lansing on Monday that he understood the United States to be unwilling even to discuss the subject of mediation or arbitration while the captured American troops remained in custody.

Pressure on Carranza

It is known that powerful influences have been brought to bear on Carranza in the last few days to make him at least turn over the American prisoners. Prominent Mexicans in the United States as well as American bankers and business interests with influence in Mexican affairs have flooded the first chief with messages.

Trevino Takes Step That Is Likely to Postpone War

They all sent him the same warning—that the United States government meant business and that to hold the prisoners would mean war.

Secretary Baker waited at the war department until late tonight for a report from General Funston on General Trevino's announcement that he had sent the cavalrymen to Juarez to be set free. He finally went home without the report. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing also retired without hearing of the news except through newspaper correspondents.

The president now expects to fill an engagement which he almost had decided to cancel, to address the Associated Advertising clubs of the World, in convention at Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon.

Rodgers' Latest Word

The latest word from Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City, a message dated yesterday and received early today, said he expected to be handed the note tonight. He gave no intimation of what might be its contents.

Secretary Lansing had not studied today the trio of communications submitted to the department within the last twenty-four hours by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate. They protested against the alleged action of a large column of General Pershing's men toward Mexican citizens, against the arrest of other Mexicans in the United States and against the general embargo, effected without proclamation stopping virtually all shipments in Mexico.

The protests are being treated as routine matters in the state department. Two of them relating to alleged improper treatment of Mexican citizens, require reports either from army officers or from federal civil authorities in California and Arizona before any answer can be made.

Reply to Embargo Protest

The protest dealing with the embargo situation probably could be quickly disposed of. In its note last Sunday, the Washington government informed General Carranza that it construed as deliberately hostile his orders to General Trevino to limit by force, the operations of General Pershing's men. A formal repudiation of this attitude has been requested of the de facto government. If any reply was made to Mr. Arredondo pending the receipt of some reply to the demand, undoubtedly it would be pointed out that the United States government is not disposed to furnish supplies to a potential enemy.

Mr. Arredondo said tonight he would call attention of the state department to a report just received from the Mexican consul at El Paso that a Mexican boy accompanied by his father on a train bound from Douglas, Ariz., to El Paso, had been beaten into insensibility yesterday by two American soldiers and two civilians who boarded the train at Huachuca, N. M. The consul reported the boy had a toy pistol which excited suspicion. The ambassador also let it be known that he had asked his government for information concerning a report that American troops had crossed the border pursuing bandits near Huachuca yesterday.

Want Pershing's Version

There was a dearth of border adjectives at the war department today. Nothing was received relating to any incident in Mexico which might be the basis for charges contained in Mr. Arredondo's note that American troops had mistreated a large number of Mexican citizens. The note will be submitted to General Funston so that a report from General Pershing may be obtained.

The department was almost swamped, however, by the accumulating details of getting 100,000 national guardsmen equipped and to the border in the shortest possible time. Reports to the quartermaster general showed that the railroads were meeting the unusual strain upon their facilities in highly satisfactory manner. Troop, supply and stock trains are rushing southward over every available line. New trains are starting every hour. A flood of railroad equipment is converging on the border distribution points. Traffic experts of all lines involved are toiling night and day with army officials to see that no delay occurs.

Civilians Cooperate

From manufacturers also every cooperation is being received, army officials report. Secretary Baker made public today a statement from his supply division chiefs that every need of the national guard as to clothing, equipment and food was being met. It contained also the significant statement that arrangements made would care for the situation in that regard, no matter how many troops might be called out.

NO CHARGE LODGED AGAINST DETAINED MEXICAN

Tucson, Ariz., June 28.—J. M. Gonzales, deputy assessor of the state of Sonora, held here on complaint that he tried to inflame Mexicans on this side of the line against Americans, and in whose case Ambassador-designate Arredondo has interested himself, is still in jail here although no formal charge has been placed against him. Assistant United States Attorney Samuel L. Patten said tonight a charge would be made tomorrow. He declined to say what the charge would be.

TWENTY-THREE NEGROES AND MORMON SCOUT ARE TO BE LIBERATED; URGENT DEMAND OF PRESIDENT IS GRANTED

CAPTIVES WILL BE TURNED OVER TO UNITED STATES OFFICIALS THIS MORNING

Don Jacinto Telegraphs Good News to Commander at El Paso, Who Transmits It to General Funston; Mexican Officials Rejoice Over What They Believe Is Happy Turn of Events; Juarez Chief and Consul Garcia Both Declare Themselves Optimistic Regarding Future Developments; "Shows We Don't Want War," Says Mexican Representative; One of Them Quoted as Saying, "If We Ever Get Back to God's Country We Don't Want to Leave There No More."

SEES IMPERIALISM IN U. S. MEXICAN POLICY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., June 28.—President Wilson's peremptory demand on General Carranza for the release of the American prisoners held in Chihuahua penitentiary met with compliance.

Late this afternoon it was announced from the commandancia in Juarez that a message had been transmitted over the Mexican telegraph wires which stated that the twenty-three negroes of the Fourth cavalry captured at Carrizal, with Lem H. Spillbury, Mormon scout, had been removed from their prison.

To Arrive This Morning.
The message added that the men, with their arms and accoutrements, under heavy guard, had been placed on a Mexican Central train bound for Juarez, where they are expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

The telegram conveying this news was addressed to Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander at El Paso. It was signed by Gen. Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Mexican military district of the northeast, whose headquarters are at Chihuahua.

General Bell, in keeping with his custom of maintaining close secrecy regarding all military developments, refused to say whether or not he had received the message. He said that all announcements must come from General Funston at San Antonio.

On receipt of word that General Funston had given out the contents of the message, he said that no escort would be sent to meet the prisoners in the morning, but that an officer would be delegated to take command of them and lead them to Fort Bliss, Mexican officials rejoice.

Mexican officials tonight were happy over the turn in events. They declared that this would mean a lessening of the tension of the last few days. Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, both declared themselves optimistic of the future.

"This shows that we don't want war until it is forced upon us," said Mr. Garcia.

"A Happy Party."
"It is expected that the arriving prisoners will form a happy party. Accounts received at the border have been to the effect that the dusky troops were a gloomy lot on their way to Chihuahua. Only today a dispatch quoted one of the prisoners as saying, 'If we ever get back to God's country we don't want to leave there no more.'"

Consul Garcia was trying tonight to get fuller details of the release and the exact hour the troops will arrive here.

OREGON GUARDSMEN LEAVE FOR SAN DIEGO

Camp Withoumbe, Ore., June 28.—A special train carrying the Second battalion, Third infantry, Oregon national guard, left here tonight for Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal.

PRISONERS' RELEASE WILL NOT HALT PREPARATIONS

San Antonio, Tex., June 28.—There was no indication at headquarters here that Trevino's order for the liberation of the prisoners would in any way affect the movement of national guardsmen toward the border. There was a feeling among army officers here that the basic demands expressed in the note of the department of